

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO  
WESTERN DIVISION AT DAYTON

CARRIE C.,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 3:20-cv-507

vs.

COMMISSIONER OF THE SOCIAL  
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,

District Judge Michael J. Newman

Defendant.

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**DECISION AND ENTRY: (1) AFFIRMING THE ALJ’S NON-DISABILITY FINDING;  
AND (2) TERMINATING THIS CASE ON THE DOCKET**

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This is a Social Security disability benefits appeal. At issue is whether the Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) erred in finding Plaintiff not “disabled” and therefore unentitled to Disability Insurance Benefits (“DIB”). This case is before the Court on Plaintiff’s Statement of Errors (Doc. No. 11), the Commissioner’s memorandum in opposition (Doc. No. 15), Plaintiff’s reply (Doc. No. 16), the administrative record (Doc. No. 8),<sup>1</sup> and the record as a whole.

**I.**

**A. Procedural History**

Plaintiff filed for DIB alleging a disability onset date of August 4, 2017. PageID 42. Plaintiff claims disability as a result of a number of alleged impairments including, *inter alia*, a “Mechanical Aortic Valve replacement [on] 6/23/05,” hypertension, a 70% aortic valve blockage, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and spinal stenosis. PageID 45, 268. After an initial denial of her application, Plaintiff received a hearing before ALJ Edward Kristoff on January 21, 2020. PageID 61-102. The ALJ issued a written decision on February 28, 2020, finding Plaintiff not disabled. PageID 42-53. Specifically, the ALJ found at Step Four that, based upon

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<sup>1</sup> Hereafter, citations to the electronically filed administrative record will refer only to the PageID number.

Plaintiff's residual functional capacity ("RFC") to perform a reduced range of sedentary work,<sup>2</sup> "[Plaintiff] is capable of performing past relevant work as a telephone solicitor." PageID 51. Alternatively, at Step Five, the ALJ found Plaintiff "is capable of making a successful adjustment to other work that exists in significant numbers in the national economy." PageID 53.

Thereafter, the Appeals Council denied Plaintiff's request for review, making the ALJ's non-disability finding the final administrative decision of the Commissioner. PageID 31-33. *See Casey v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 987 F.2d 1230, 1233 (6th Cir. 1993). Plaintiff then filed this timely appeal. *Cook v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 480 F.3d 432, 435 (6th Cir. 2007).

## **B. Evidence of Record**

The evidence of record is adequately summarized in the ALJ's decision (PageID 42-53), Plaintiff's Statement of Errors (Doc. No. 11), the Commissioner's memorandum in opposition (Doc. No. 15), and Plaintiff's reply (Doc. No. 16). The undersigned incorporates all of the foregoing and sets forth the facts relevant to this appeal herein.

## **II.**

### **A. Standard of Review**

The Court's inquiry on a Social Security appeal is to determine (1) whether the ALJ's non-disability finding is supported by substantial evidence, and (2) whether the ALJ employed the correct legal criteria. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); *Bowen v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 478 F.3d 742, 745–46 (6th Cir. 2007). In performing this review, the Court must consider the record as a whole. *Hephner v. Mathews*, 574 F.2d 359, 362 (6th Cir. 1978).

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<sup>2</sup> The Social Security Administration classifies jobs as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy depending on the physical exertion requirements. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1567. Sedentary work "involves lifting no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. Although a sedentary job is defined as one which involves sitting, a certain amount of walking and standing is often necessary in carrying out job duties." *Id.* § 404.1567(a).

Substantial evidence is “such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971). When substantial evidence supports the ALJ’s denial of benefits, that finding must be affirmed, even if substantial evidence also exists in the record upon which the ALJ could have found Plaintiff disabled. *Buxton v. Halter*, 246 F.3d 762, 772 (6th Cir. 2001). Thus, the ALJ has a “‘zone of choice’ within which he [or she] can act without the fear of court interference.” *Id.* at 773.

The second judicial inquiry—reviewing the correctness of the ALJ’s legal analysis—may result in reversal even if the ALJ’s decision is supported by substantial evidence in the record. *Rabbers v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*, 582 F.3d 647, 651 (6th Cir. 2009). “[A] decision of the Commissioner will not be upheld where the [Social Security Administration] fails to follow its own regulations and where that error prejudices a claimant on the merits or deprives the claimant of a substantial right.” *Bowen*, 478 F.3d at 746.

## **B. “Disability” Defined**

To be eligible for disability benefits, a claimant must be under a “disability” as defined by the Social Security Act. 42 U.S.C. § 423(a). Narrowed to its statutory meaning, a “disability” includes physical and/or mental impairments that are both “medically determinable” and severe enough to prevent a claimant from (1) performing his or her past job; and (2) engaging in “substantial gainful activity” that is available in the regional or national economies. § 423(d)(2).

Administrative regulations require a five-step sequential evaluation for disability determinations. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4). Although a dispositive finding at any step ends the ALJ’s review, *see Colvin v. Barnhart*, 475 F.3d 727, 730 (6th Cir. 2007), the complete sequential review poses five questions:

1. Has the claimant engaged in substantial gainful activity?;
2. Does the claimant suffer from one or more severe impairments?;

3. Do the claimant's severe impairments, alone or in combination, meet or equal the criteria of an impairment set forth in the Commissioner's Listing of Impairments (the "Listings"), 20 C.F.R. Subpart P, Appendix 1?;
4. Considering the claimant's RFC, can he or she perform his or her past relevant work?; and
5. Assuming the claimant can no longer perform his or her past relevant work—and also considering the claimant's age, education, past work experience, and RFC—do significant numbers of other jobs exist in the national economy which the claimant can perform?

20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4); *see also Miller v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 181 F. Supp. 2d 816, 818 (S.D. Ohio 2001). A claimant bears the ultimate burden of establishing disability under the Social Security Act's definition. *Key v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 109 F.3d 270, 274 (6th Cir. 1997).

### III.

In her Statement of Errors, Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred in evaluating the opinions of her treating physician, Raymond Luna, M.D., and her symptom severity. PageID 3372-75. Having carefully reviewed the administrative record and the parties' briefs, and also having carefully considered the ALJ's analysis leading to the non-disability finding here at issue, the Court finds the ALJ carefully and reasonably developed and reviewed the record; appropriately considered all the medical evidence; properly weighed opinion evidence based upon reasons supported by substantial evidence (including the opinions of Dr. Luna); reasonably assessed the consistency of Plaintiff's statements regarding her disability with the record as a whole; accurately determined Plaintiff's RFC; posed appropriate hypothetical questions to the Vocational Expert ("VE"); appropriately concluded at Step Four that Plaintiff remained capable of performing her past relevant work as a telephone solicitor; and appropriately concluded, at Step Five (and in reliance on the VE's sworn testimony), that Plaintiff could perform a significant number of jobs that existed in the national economy.

**IV.**

Accordingly, the Court **AFFIRMS** the ALJ's non-disability finding as supported by substantial evidence and **TERMINATES** this case on the docket.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Date: March 28, 2022

s/Michael J. Newman  
Hon. Michael J. Newman  
United States District Judge